BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

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THE GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

GOV. BROWN'S MESSAGE, &c.

The Georgia Legislature met at Macon on the 14th. After alluding to Sherman's march through the State, recommending the reorganization of the militia, and referring to other local matters, the Governor proceeds to the discussion of the more important questions that affect us as a people. We copy the most important passages:

IMPRESSMENTS.

I beg leave to call the attention of the Legislature to the necessity for the passage of a law authorizing the impressment of provisions in the hands of persons under bonds to the Confederate Government, or others who refuse to sell their surplus at market value for the use of indigent soldiers' families, and of persons who are left destitute by the ravages of the enemy, or of our own cavalry, who receive aid from the State, under the legislation enacted for that purpose. The cases are very rare where it would be necessary to resort to impressment, if the people were left free to sell their surplus in the market; but they are denied that privilege by the Confederate Government, having been compelled to give bond to sell all their surplus to its agents at schedule prices, which are far below market value. These persons would gladly sell to State or county agents, but they are threatened with a revocation of their details, and with immediate compulsion to enter service if they do so. The State should never submit to be driven out of her own markets and denied the privilege of purchasing from her own citizens by the act of any other government or power. I therefore recommend the passage of a law authorizing the Justices of the Inferior Court of each county, with the consent or order of the Governor to impress provisions in their respective counties, for soldiers' families and indigent refugees, when from the cause above mentioned, it may be necessary to enable them to procure the supplies required for that purpose; and also authorizing the Quartermaster General of the State to make similar impressments, with the like order, for their respective departments.

The act should provide, in case of such impressments, for a fair valuation of the property impressed, and for payment of market value as just compensation to the owner. Without the passage of this act, it will be impossible for the State and county agents, within the limits of the State, to purchase the supplies which are indispensable.

The appropriation of money will avail nothing if the Confederate agents can look the cribs and smoke houses of the people of the State against her purchasing agents. I have been unable, under the late appropriation, to supply, the demands of those in great distress, for want of this law. If it is not passed, a great deal of suffering will be the inevitable result.

ARMING THE SLAVES.

The administration, by its unfortunate policy, having wasted our strength and reduced our armies, and being unable to get freemen into the field as conscripts, and unwilling to accept them in organizations with officers of their own choice, will, it is believed, resort to the policy of filling them up by the conscription of slaves.

I am satisfied that we may profitably use slave labor, so far as it can be spared from agriculture, to do menial service in connection with the army, and thereby enable more free white men to take up arms; but I am quite sure any attempt to arm the slaves will be a great error. If we expect to continue the war successfully, we are obliged to have the labor of most of them in the production of provisions.

But if this difficulty were surmounted, we cannot rely upon them as soldiers. They are now quietly serving us at home, because they do not wish to go into the army, and they fear, if they leave us, the enemy will put them there. If we compel them to take up arms, their whole feeling and conduct will change, and they will leave us by thousands. A single proclamation by President Lincoln—that all who will desert us after they are forced into service, and go over to him, shall have their freedom, be taken out of the army, and permitted to go into the country in his possession, and receive wages for their labor—would disband them by brigades. Whatever may be our opinion of their normal condition or their true interests, we cannot expect them, if they remain with us, to perform deeds of heroic valor, when they are fighting to continue the enslavement of their wives and children. It is not reasonable for us to demand it of them, and we have little cause to expect the blessings of Heaven upon our efforts if we compel them to perform such a task.

If we are right, and Providence designed them for slavery, He did not intend that they should be a military people. Whenever we establish the fact that they are a military race, we destroy our whole theory, that they are unfit to be free.

But it is said we should give them their freedom in case of their fidelity to our cause in the field; in other words, that we should give up slavery, as well as our personal liberty and State sovereignty, for independence, and should set all our slaves free if they will aid us to achieve it. If we are ready to give up slavery, I am satisfied we can make it the consideration for a better trade than to give it for the uncertain aid which they might afford us in the military field. When we arm the slaves, we abandon slavery. We can never again govern them as slaves, and make the institution profitable to ourselves or to them, after tens of thousands of them have been taught the use of arms, and spent years in the indolent indulgences of camp life.

If the General Assembly should adopt my recommendation by the call of a Convention, I would suggest that this too would be a subject deserving its serious consideration and decided action.

It can never be admitted by the State that the Confederate government has any power directly or indirectly to abolish slavery. The provision in the Constitution which by implication authorizes the Confederate government to take private property for public use only, authorizes the use of the property during the existence of the emergency which justifies the taking. To illustrate: In time of war it may be necessary for the government to take from a citizen a business house to hold commissary stores. This it may do (if a suitable one cannot be had by contract) on payment to the owner of just compensation for the use of the house. But this taking cannot change the title of the land, and vest it in the government. Whenever the emergency has passed, the government can no longer legally hold the house, but is bound to return it to the owner. So the government may impress slaves to do the labor of servants, as to fortify a city, if it cannot obtain them by contract, and it is bound to pay the owner just hire for the time it uses them.—But the impressment can vest no title to the slave in the government for a longer period than the emergency requires the labor. It has not the shadow of right to impress and pay for a slave to set him free. The moment it ceases to need his labor the use reverts to the owner who has the title. If we admit the right of the government to impress and pay for slaves to free them we concede its power to abolish slavery, and change our domestic institutions at its pleasure, and to tax us to raise the money for that purpose. I am not aware of the advocacy or such a monstrous doctrine.

OUR PRESENT AND PROSPECTIVE CONDITION.

As I feel that I should act the part of an unfaithful sentinel upon the watch tower if I should flatter the country with delusive hopes, candor compels me to say, that all is not well. That the people may be aroused to the necessary effort to avert calamity, it is important that they should know and appreciate their true condition. I tell them, therefore, that the whole body politic is diseased, and unless active remedies are administered speedily, that dissolution and death must be the inevitable result.

Our constitution has been violated and trampled under foot, and the rights and sovereignty of the States, which had been disregarded by the government of the United States, which formed with slavery the very foundation of the movement that brought into being the Confederate government, have been prostrated and almost destroyed by the Confederate Congressional encroachment and executive usurpation.

The resolutions of the General Assembly of this State protesting against these usurpations and abuses have been unheeded and laid aside without even the courtesy of a reply.

Direct taxes of enormous burden have been levied by Congress, without the census of enumeration imperatively required by the constitution, which operate upon the people of this and other States, but have no operation upon the people of Missouri or Kentucky, who are represented equally with Georgia in the Congress by which they are imposed.

Much of our most objectionable legislation is fastened upon us by the votes of representatives who, however patriotic and true to our cause, act without responsibility to any constituency out of the army, who can be effected thereby, and who can neither visit with safety, nor show themselves publicly among the people whom they profess to represent, a majority of whom have given the strongest evidences of sympathy and support to the Government of the United States, and have been constantly represented in the Congress of those States.

Impressments of private property for public use, which are often necessary and proper, have been carried to an extent which is tyrannical and oppressive in the extreme. Instead of purchase as the rule and impressment the exception, the whole property of our people is placed under the control of impressment agents who refuse to pay "just compensation," as required by the constitution, or even half the market value, and who pay in certificates which the government refuses to receive in payment of public dues.

By a pretended conscription not authorized by the constitution, the government has placed our agriculturalists under heavy bonds to sell it at the impressment prices fixed by its agents and denies to them the privilege to sell the fruits or their labor in open market, or to exchange them for other commodities which are necessary to the support of themselves and their families.

The government disregards that provision of the Constitution which prohibits Congress from making any appropriation of money for a longer term than two years to support the armies of the Confederacy, and as a means of perpetuating the war beyond the period of the existence of the present Congress, without the assent of the people in the next elections, it proposes to pledge the tithe of the more valuable annual productions of the agricultural class of our people, who are selected for the burden, for years to come for that purpose, and to continue the pledge of the incomes of this particular class after the termination of the war for the payment of the Treasury notes issued for the support of the armies during its existence. Few of this class make more than a tithe as net profits. In the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury in which he sets down the incomes of this class as about fifty per cent. he fails to allow any credit for the vast expense of production. He estimates gross and not net income and in this way shows the incomes of the planter to be much greater than those of the banker or money holder, who interests and dividends cost none of the labor and expense of production incurred by the planter.

Citizens who belong neither to the land nor naval forces on the government, for to the militia in actual service, are arrested by provost guards and government detectives, under charges of treason or other indictable offences, or disloyalty, without warrant or other process from the courts, and imprisoned at the pleasure of the government in open disregard of the constitution which declares that no such person shall be held to answer for capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment indictment of a grand jury, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, and that no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation particularly describing the persons or things to be seized.

Good and loyal citizens, who travel on railroads or steamboats, or through towns or cities, upon lawful business, are arrested if they fail to carry passes, while Federal spies procure or forge passes, and travel over our thoroughfares at their pleasure.

In many parts of the Confederacy, not in possession of the enemy, the government has ceased to protect either life or property, and its own soldiers who have left the front without discipline or control, often unite with others professing to be in service and wearing the dress of the soldier, passing over the country in numerous bands, robbing our citizens and destroying their property.

While the old men and boys of this State, leaving important home-interests to suffer, have been obliged to take up arms to resist the enemy, thousands of young able-bodied men of this and other States, between eighteen and forty-five years of age are protected by Confederate authority, on account of their wealth or other influence, from service in the field, and under pretext of some nominal employment for the government, are allowed to remain out of the reach of danger, and devote most of their time to their speculations or other individual pursuits.

Our financial affairs have been so unfortunately administered, that our currency is worth very little in the market; and our public faith has been so frequently and wilfully violated, that it will be with great difficulty that we can re-inspire our people with confidence in the pledges of the government. It is announced as the future policy of the financial department to issue no more treasury notes, and to receive nothing else in payment of public dues till the quantity is reduced to healthy circulation. This would be beneficial to the holders of the notes. As the armies are to be supported, however, at a cost of hundreds of millions of dollars per annum, the announcement leaves no doubt that it is to be done in a great measure by seizing property and paying for it in certificates or bonds which will not pass as currency or in payment of taxes. This would be little better than legalized robbery, and if practiced long by any government will drive the people to revolution as the only means left of throwing off intolerable burdens.

By its effort to grasp absolute power, the policy of the Confederate administration is so repugnant to the feelings and spirit of a free people, that it has driven our men to despair, to delinquency and desertion, till the President has informed the country in his Macon speech, that two-thirds of those who compose our armies are absent, most of them without leave. If this be true, it shows a lamentable want of patriotism and courage on the part of the people, or an unwise and injudicious policy on the part of the administration, which imperils the very existence of the Confederacy, and calls for prompt and energetic action on the part of the people to compel a change of policy, which, if longer persisted in, must end in utter ruin.

If a planter who has one hundred faithful, trustworthy hands upon his farm should employ an overseer to manage it, and should visit it at a critical period of the crop, and find that two-thirds of his hands are, and for a considerable time have been absent, and that the crop is being lost on that account; he would doubtless decide that the policy of the overseer was ruinous to his interest, and dismiss him without hesitation. The people of this Confederacy have employed an agent to conduct for them a war for the dearest rights of freemen, and have placed at his command, subject to the restraints thrown around him by the constitutional charter, and the great principles of personal liberty which lie at the foundation of free government, hundreds of thousands of as gallant, self-sacrificing citizen soldiers as ever took up arms in a righteous cause. He has adopted a policy which has ignored personal liberty and the right of citizen soldiers to go into the field in organizations and under officers of their own choice, who have their respect and confidence. The result has been as our agent tells us, that two-thirds of these soldiers are absent, the larger portion without leave, at a time when their absence endangers our existence as a people. What then is the duty of the people of these States? The answer is plain. They should compel their agent to change his policy which treats free citizen soldiers fighting for liberty as serfs, and to observe the great principles for which we took up arms, or they should resume the military powers with which they have clothed him, and place them in other hands where they will be used as well for the protection of the rights and liberties of the citizen as for the achievement of the independence of the Confederacy. Without this change of policy the armies cannot be recruited to the necessary number, and both liberty and independence are lost together.

This ruinous policy of the administration finds no justification in the constitution of the country. From the organization of the government of the United States to the disruption of the Union, the uniform practice was to call upon the States when more troops than the regular army were needed, to furnish them organized ready for service. This they could readily do, as all the machinery of the State government could be brought to bear to bring them out. Instead of enrolling officers of the central government imported among them whom they know not and who were not in sympathy with them, all the militia officers and civil officers of the counties, who are their neighbors and friends, and whom they are accustomed to respect and obey, could be charged with the duty of aiding in the organization. Not only so, but they were permitted to be under officers of their own neighborhoods usually elected by them, and to go with their own neighbors and relatives as their associates and comrades in arms. This was not only the practical and successful mode, but it was the constitutional one. That instrument declares that Congress shall have power to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the Confederate States; reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

Pending the consideration of this paragraph in the Convention which formed the Constitution of the United States, Mr. Madison moved to amend it by inserting after the words, "reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers," the words "under the rank of general officers." The amendment, if adopted, would have left the States to appoint all officers under the rank of General, and the federal government to appoint the Generals. But so jealous were the States of the power and patronage which this would have given to the federal executive, that they rejected it by the vote of all the States except two; and reserved to the States the appointment of all the officers to command the militia, when employed in the service of the Confederate States: the Constitution has solved that doubt. It says:

"A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to bear arms shall not be infringed." Hence it is plain that the word militia and the word people mean the same, apply to the same persons, and are used as synonomous terms. It is clear, therefore, that the States have carefully reserved the appointment of the officers to command their arms-bearing people, when employed in the service of the Confederate States.

If the President has adhered to this mode of raising troops as Mr. Madison who was a prominent member of the Convention which framed the Constitution, did in the war of 1812, his patronage in the army would have been small. If on the other hand the Constitutional mode were laid aside, and conscription adopted in lieu of it, giving him the appointment of all the officers his patronage was immense.

It is said about six hundred regiments, or enough of organized troops to make that number, have been received into Confederate service from all the States. Each regiment has ten companies, and each company four commissioned officers, or forty company officers to each regiment, making twenty-four thousand company officers. Add to this as many Colonels, and as many Lieut. Colonels, Majors, Adjutants, Quartermasters, and Commissaries, (as the law then stood) together with all the Chaplains, Surgeons, Brigadier Generals, Major Generals, Lieutenant Generals, with all the Post Quartermasters, Commissaries, Commandants, Adjutants, Marshalls, &c., &c., and the conscript act made about 80,000 officers dependant upon the President will for promotion.—Thus in violation of the Constitution the President was substituted for the States, and like the King of England made the foundation of all honor.

To carry out this new policy of allowing the President to appoint the officers, it becomes necessary to refuse longer to receive troops in organized bodies with their officers, but each must be conscribed and sent into service under such officers as the President might appoint. This separated kindred and friends and neighbors, while in service. It destroyed the individuality and patriotic ardor of our people, each of whom prior to that time felt that as a freeman he was part of the Government, and that it was his war. But so soon as this policy was adopted he felt that it was the Government's war, and that he was no longer a freeman, but the slave of absolute power. This was not the freedom he set out to fight for, and thousands of men rather than submit to it and remain in service, feeling that they were the collar of power upon their necks, have left the army without leave. Hence the President's complaint, the cause of which has been the necessary result of his own policy. He has mistaken the genius and spirit of our people, and the material of which his armies are composed. The high toned spirited Southern man will revolt when you attempt to reduce him to an automaton of power.

Prior to the passage of this fatal act, men taxed their ingenuity to devise plans to induce the President to receive them into service. So soon, however, as the act was passed, which denied them the right in future to form their organizations, and service as willing freemen, with their neighbors and friends, and gave the President the power to seize them and appoint their officers, the whole feeling was changed and men have resorted to every imaginable shift to keep out of the service.

The excuse that conscription was necessary to keep the twelve months men in service, or to fill their place cannot avail.

The President knew months before when the term of these men would expire, and made no effort to organize troops to take their places. A bill was introduced into the Provisional Congress by a distinguished Georgian, but a short time before its expiration in February 1862, authorizing the President to call forth the militia to any extent necessary, by requisition upon the States, and to call for them for three years at his discretion. This would have left the appointment of the officers with the States where the Constitution leaves it. The influence of the President was actively used to defeat this bill, on the ground that he did not need the law, as he had more troops tendered than he could accept and arm.

Early in April following he called for the conscript act on the ground of necessity, to fill up the army, and the bill was passed giving him the patronage and power above mentioned. If conscription had been necessary to keep the twelve months' men in service till their places could be filled, that afforded no reason why the act should have embraced the whole population of the Confederacy within military age. A special act applicable only to the twelve months' men for a short period, till troops could have been furnished by the States to take their places, would have met that necessity. This, however, would not have given the President the appointment of the officers for all the troops to be organized.—His neglect to call upon the States for troops to fill the places of the twelve months men was made the occasion for vesting immense power and patronage in him and fastening conscription with all its evils upon the country.

The President has been as unfortunate in his generalship, planing military campaigns, as he has in his policy of recruiting his armies. All remember his first appearance on the field as Commander-in-Chief at the close of the battle of 1st Manassas, when (if reports are reliable) he prevented our Generals from taking advantage of the complete demoralization of the Federal army to march upon Washington City, when it must have fallen into our hands with little resistance. He visited the army in Middle Tennessee and divided it, sending part of it to Mississippi, too late to accomplish any good result there, and left General Bragg so weak that he was forced to evacuate Tennessee, which, together with Vicksburg, fell into the hands of the enemy. He again appeared upon the field at Missionary Ridge and divided the army when a superior force was being massed in its front. General Longstreet's corps was sent into East Tennessee. General Grant waited till he was out of reach, when he fell upon the remnant of Bragg's army and drove it back into Georgia, opening the way for the advance into this State, and then sent troops and drove Longstreet out of East Tennessee, and made himself master of that invaluable stronghold of the Confederacy.

The President's last appearance upon the field was with General Hood's army in this State, which was followed by the movement of that army into Tennessee. The country knows the result. Hood has been driven out of Tennessee with great calamity; and Georgia which was left completely uncovered has been destroyed by Sherman at his leisure.

Instead of rapid concentration of our armies at vital points to strike the enemy stunning blows, our policy has been to divide and scatter our forces in the face of superior numbers, and receive blows which have well nigh cost our existence as a Confederacy.

Our people have endured this misrule with remarkable forbearance and patriotism. But the time has come when we must deal with stern realities, and to look facts full in the face. We can no longer profit by hugging delusion to our bosoms. Our Government is now a military despotism whenever the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* is suspended, an object to which the President's earnest efforts are constantly directed. The tendency to anarchy is rapid and fearful.

The Lincoln dynasty informs us distinctly that reconstruction or subjugation are the only alternatives to be presented to us.

The present policy if persisted in must terminate in reconstruction either with or without subjugation. I accuse no supporter of the measures of the administration of any such design. But entertaining the opinions which I do of its results, if I favored reconstruction or subjugation, to both of which I am utterly opposed, I would give an earnest support to the President's policy, as the surest mode of diminishing our armies, exhausting our resources, breaking the spirit of our people, and driving them to despair to seek refuge from a worse tyranny, by placing themselves under the protection of a Government, which they loathe and detest, because it has wronged and tyrannized over them, destroyed their property and slaughtered their sons.

These are sad truths, which it is exceedingly unpleasant to announce. But true statesmanship requires that the ruler do the best that can be done for his people under all circumstances by which they are at the time surrounded. And the statesman who sees nothing but ruin in the pursuit of a line of policy, and does not warn his countryman against it, is unworthy the high trust confided to his care.

But you may ask, do I despair of the justice of our cause or of our ability to succeed. I answer emphatically No. But as our policy has been and much as we have wasted of men and means, we still have enough of both, if properly used, to continue the struggle till we achieve our independence and re-establish in these States constitutional liberty which has been for the time so completely crushed.

To enable us to do this the conscription act must be repealed and the policy abandoned, and we must return to the constitutional mode of raising troops by the States. The States cannot do this successfully while conscription is practiced, and they thwarted in their efforts by conflict and collision with Confederate officers. In a word the two systems cannot work together.

Our armies, composed of the militia of armsbearing people of the States, must be reorganized under officers appointed by the respective States as the Constitution directs. This would enable the States in the reorganization to put into the ranks all supernumerary officers, including the large number of Confederate enrolling officers, who, without commands, are now supported by the government, and to displace such now in command of troops as are tyrannical and inefficient, and fill their places with those who have shown themselves competent, and who have the confidence of the troops to be commanded by them. The State in the reorganization of these troops could also put into the service the large number of able bodied young men within their limits, who, now at home, hold appointments under the Confederacy which serve the purpose of protection without reciprocal benefit to the common cause. In this manner great numbers of absentees, deficient in neither patriotism nor gallantry, who have been driven out of the armies by the petty tyranny of subaltern officers appointed at Richmond to command them, could be brought back by the States under officers of their own choice who would make excellent troops. Remove the shackles of bondage from the limbs of our troops, and let them feel that they are again freemen fighting in freedom's cause, and that the Government stands by and maintains the great principles of constitutional liberty, and State Sovereignty, for which they took up arms, and they will re-enter the field with renewed hopes, determined to conquer an honorable peace or fill a soldier's grave.

We must return to the observance of good faith with our troops—pay them when their wages are due, and discharge them when their terms expire.

We must pass no more acts of repudiation of our government issue of currency, we must receive in payment of Confederate taxes all notes or bonds or certificates which pesons are compelled by the government to take in payment for property taken from them by its impressment officers.

We must abandon the policy of supporting the armies by impressments or forcible seizure of property, and must adopt the policy of purchasing what we need, except in extreme cases which justify impressment, and then we must pay as the constitution requires, just compensation for the propety taken. This equalizes the burdens by dividing the whole among the entire number of tax payers, in proportion to the amount of property owned by each.

Representatives without constituency must no longer be allowed; nor must laws be dictated to us by the votes of representatives without accountability to those who share in the burdens imposed by the legislation enacted by them.

Secret sessions of Congress, except in cases where legislation effecting the movements of our armies are pending, must be abandoned and the people must know, as they have a right to know, how their representatives act and vote upon all measures affecting their vital interest, their rights and their honor.

Discipline must be restored and enforced in our armies. One of the reasons given by its advocates for the enactment of the conscript law was that better discipline would be maintained by giving the appointment of the officers to the President. Results have shown the reverse to be true. Prior to the adoption of that plan, the officers selected by the troops themselves and appointed by the States, kept the men in the field, and we triumphed gloriously in almost every engagement with the enemy. Since that time the officers appointed by the President has neither maintained discipline nor kept the men in the field. If the President's statement is reliable, they have only one-third of them there. And I fear the discipline of that third is loose compared with that exhibited by the Federal army, in its march through this State.

The President having failed in his military administration and brought the country to the verge of ruin by his military policy, should be relieved of that part of his duties, by all amendments of the Constitution to provide for the appointment of a Commander-in-Chief to the armies of the Confederacy, by the President, by and with the consent of two-thirds of the Senate, who shall be entirely free from the control of the President and removable only by the same power by which he was appointed. This would place the best military talent in the country in command of our armies, not in name only, but in fact, and would save us in future from the heavy calamities which have befallen us by the capricious removal of a great commander, at a most critical juncture of an ably conducted defensive campaign.

The late act of Congress did not, and could not take from the President his constitutional power as *Commander* in Chief. It provides for the appointment of a *General*-in-Chief. Robert E. Lee as *General*-in-Chief is as subject to the orders of the President as he was before the act of Congress, and his appointment under it, and the President may at any moment frustrate his plans by orders which he is obliged to obey. Congress cannot divest the President of this power over all the Generals in Confederate service, including the *General*-in-Chief. This power is conferred by the Constitution and can only be taken away by an amendment of that instrument.

These changes may be made without the evils of revolution within revolution. The constitution provides for its own amendment. The remedy is peaceful. It declares that upon the demand of any three States legally assembled in their several conventions, the Congress shall summon a convention of all the States to take into consideration such amendments to the constitution as the said States shall concur in suggesting, at the time when the demand is made.

It is perfectly legitimate and proper for three States to demand such convention, whenever in the opinion of their people the public good or the common safety requires it. In my opinion the best interest of the country requires that such convention meet with as little delay as possible, to propose such amendments to the constitution as will reform abuses by settling disputed points, and effect a speedy and thorough change of policy in conducting the war and filling up and sustaining our armies. I am not afraid to trust the people in convention. I therefore recommend the calling of a convention of the people of this State for the purpose of proposing such

amendments to the constitution as will relieve the President of his responsibility as Commander-in-Chief of the armies, and will provide for the appointment of a Commander-in-Chief in time of war, and to propose such other amendments and do such other acts as will correct the abuses and afford remedies for the grievances herein before stated.

I also recommend that this General Assembly appoint commissioners to each other States of the Confederacy, requesting them to assemble in Convention at an early day to demand of Congress the call of a convention of all the States, for the purposes above specified.

The speedy adoption of this policy is in my judgment indispensable to the achievement of our independence, and the maintainance of the great principles of State sovereignty and constitutional liberty which underlie the foundations of our federative system of government—gave being to our present confederation of States—and are absolutely necessary to the future prosperity and happiness of our people. By the construction placed upon the constitution as it now stands, by those who administer the Confederate government, these great principles have been disregarded, and the sovereignty of the States and rights of the people lost sight of in the struggle for independence.

The achievement of our independence seems to be the great and only good aimed at by those who wield the power at Richmond. We have been told from the halls of Congress that courts must be closed, and State lines obliterated, is necessary to accomplish this object. Indeed, some persons in authority seem to have forgotten that we are fighting for anything but independence. If so the whole struggle is in vain, for we had that in the old government, which was our government, consecrated by the blood of our ancestors and transmitted from sire to son. We were independent of all other powers. But the people of the North rn States got control of that government, and so administered it as to imperil not our independence but our rights We then separated from them and are fighting for our rights and our liberties; and as a means of maintaining and securing those rights and liberties we declared our independence. Independence with these is worth all the sacrifice which we have made or can make. Our rights and liberties are not secondary to our independence, but our independence is only necessary to protect our rights and our liberties. Russia, is independent of all the world, so is Turkey, while the government of each is a despotism; and the people have only the rights and liberties which the sovereign chooses to permit them to exercise. If this is the sort of independence for which we are fighting our great sacrifices have been made to but little purpose. The recognition by foreign powers of the independence of our rulers and of their right to govern us, without the recognition of our rights and liberties by our rulers, is not worth the blood of the humblest citizen. We must gain more than this in the struggle or we have made a most unfortunate exchange. The further pursuit of our present policy not only endangers our rights and our liberties, but our independence also, by destroying the institutions and breaking the spirits of our people. Let us beware how we trifle with the rights, the liberties, and the happiness of millions.

I am aware that the freedom and plainness, which a sense of duty to my country has compelled me to exercise, in discussing the measures of the administration and the policy of the government, may subject my motive to misconstruction. I feel the proud consciousness, however, that I have been actuated only by a desire to promote the cause so dear to every patriot's heart, and thereby secure the independency of the Confederacy, with the civil and religious liberties and constituted rights of the people, without which independence is an empty name, and the glory and grandeur of our republican system is departed forever. No one can be more vitally interested than myself in the success of our cause, I have staked life, liberty and property, and the liberties of my posterity, upon the result. The enemy have burned my dwelling and other houses, destroyed my property, and shed in rich profusion the blood of nearest relatives. My destiny is linked with my country. If we succeed, I am a free man. But if by the obstinacy, weakness or misguded judgment of our rulers, we fail, the same common ruin awaits me which awaits my countrymen. It is no time to conceal ideas in courtly phrase. The night is dark, the tempest howles, the ship is tossed with turbulent waves, the helmsman is steering to the whirlpool, our remonstrances are unheeded, and we must restrain him, or the crew must sink together buried in irretrievable ruin. JOSEPH E. BROWN.

NEGRO AUCTION AND Commission HOUSE!

ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY NEXT, AT the house immediately in front of the Post Office, formerly occupied as the Progress office, on Fayetteville Street, in the City of Raleigh, the subscribers will establish an

Auction and Commission House

For the Sale of SLAVES.

We have provided safe and comfortable quarters, and will be as moderate in our charges for board, &c., as the times will permit.

With an experience of twenty years in the trade, and the advantages of an extensive acquaintance, we flatter ourselves that we understand the business; and, with the assurance of quick sales and prompt returns, respectfully solicit public patronage.

Dec 19-3m WM. P. ASKEW & CO.

To Carpenters or others Wishing to BUILD.

A Rare Chance!

THE ADVERTISER OFFERS FOR SALE THE frame work, all thertised and ready to put together, of a

LARGE HOUSE,

46 x 46 feet, cottage style, 8 rooms with basement; Together with

16 pair Blinds—grimed;
17 Door Shutters and frames;
14 Large window frames, with rolers.
7 Window frames—without rolers.
14 Sett Sash—Glazed—Glass, 10 x 12.
2 Frontispieces for fire places.

This work was done and the material prepared for a large One building, and nothing but flooring, weather boarding, shingles and lathes and lime are wanting to finish it—all the rest being on the ground.

The property may be seen, with a drawing of the building, and terms ascertained by calling on or addressing

Jan 12-tf EDITOR PROGRESS.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING BECOME ADMINISTRATRIX of W. J. Lougee, dec'd, at February session, 1865, of Wake County Court, hereby warns all the creditors of the dec'd to present their claims for payment to me or Augustus L. Lougee, of Raleigh.

March 2-4tw3t CAROLINE E. LOUGEE.

Office Chief Quartermaster, C S A
Department of North Carolina,
Raleigh, Feb. 27th 1865.

ALL CONTRACTORS WITH MAJ W. W. PEEBLES, for leather and shoes will without delay send to this Office any they may have on hand, marked to the undersigned.

E H HOOPER,
Feb 28-4tw3t Maj. and Chief Q. M.

DR. E. F ARRINGTON,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON DENTIST.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO DISEASES OF the Mouth and Throat.
Office at Exchange Hotel. Residence on Hillsboro st.
Feb 23-tf Raleigh N. C.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N C.

SATURDAY MORNING, March 4, 1865.

WATCH FOR THE CROSS MARK.

To save our subscribers the trouble of making enquires by letter, we shall hereafter make a cross mark on the margin of the paper when the time paid for is about to expire, and if not promptly renewed the paper will be stopped. Watch for the cross mark and send on money to renew in time.

RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

The following are our only rates for subscription and advertising. Persons ordering the paper by mail should give the present office, county and State in full, and be particular to say whether the Daily or Weekly paper is wanted. Cash must accompany all orders for subscriptions and advertising:

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Daily Progress, six months	$40 00
" " Three months	20 00
" " One month	10 00
Weekly Progress, three months	10 00
" " six months	20 00

ADVERTISING RATES:

All advertisements per square, of eight lines of solid minion type, or less, $5 00 for every insertion.

The Gigantic Swindle.

Is the great theft of four hundred millions to be smothered up because the thieves have heretofore been considered "respectable?" Has Congress nothing to say about it? Is there no integrity, no honesty in high places? If a man steals a hog he is whipped—should the bold thief who steals four hundred million dollars go unwhipped?

The following pointed article relative to this mammoth fraud is from the Wilmington *Carolinian*:

The 600,000,000 *Deficit.*—We cannot get over the small amount of deficiency Mr. Trenholm exhibits in the Treasury Department. Our people demand more light on this dark subject. We do not understand how a man of such acknowledged financial ability, as Mr. Trenholm, should have held the reigns of office so long, and but just discovered this great gap in the revenue, it is due to himself as well as the community at large that a full explanation of the whole affair should be made. These developments occurring in various official sources one after the other, cause the most intense indignation among the people, who after all have to pay the fiddler. Our taxes are now enormous, hardly bearable, these are of course the legitimate result of war, and will be cheerfully borne and promptly paid, but these resulting from robbery, (if indeed such they be,) the people will repudiate, the feather which broke the camels back is nearly laid on, and if our taxes are not fully and promptly met, the people will not be to blame. This is not the first time the press have been called upon to record similar frauds upon the treasury.—How long will the people forbear en masse in imploring Congress to ferret out these monstrous iniquities. In connection with this matter, we must be allowed to express our surprise that Congress failed to pass a bill before it "to punish frauds upon the government." Something must be wrong here, some great evil concealed from view behind the scene of secret sessions, which is unexposed. Is Congress privy to these acts of official deficiency? We trust not, then why express a desire that they should not be exposed, and their results saddled upon the rightful owner. There has been throughout this war too much of gambling in public funds, it must be stopped, or we are certainly ruined. Open your dark lantern, Mr. Trenholm, and give us more light.

NORTHERN NEWS.

The following interesting news is from northern papers of the 28rd:

THE OCCUPATION OF CHARLESTON.

A correspondent of the New York *Times* gives some additional particulars of the occupation of Charleston by the Federals. The last brigade of Confederate troops left the city about 6 o'clock on the morning of the 18th. Writing on that day, the correspondent says:

We had intimation in the night that the city was being evacuated, from seeing a dense volume of smoke rising over the city. The smoke was caused by the burning of the Central Railroad buildings, one or two other public buildings, and a quantity of cotton—supposed to have been two thousand bales. The railroad building contained a considerable quantity of rice and corn, also two hundred kegs of powder This morning early, while the citizens were inside gathering up the rice and corn, a rebel soldier entered and ignited the powder. The result was a terrific explosion, and the killing and wounding of one hundred of the people.

At daylight the rebels blew up four rams which were in the inner harbor, near the city.—I noticed only one private house in flames. I was told that the owner applied the torch a few minutes before the rebels left the city.

General Hardee was in command, and by his order two thirteen-inch Blakely guns on a wharf battery were bursted. The remaining guns, six in number, mounted on the wharf batteries, were spiked, and the carriages disabled.

The first one of our men who entered the city was Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. Bennett, Twenty-first United States colored troops, who arrived about half an hour after the last of the rebel forces had left. He was followed by Colonel Ames, of the Third Rhode Island artillery.

The city is now held by troops sent over from James and Morris islands.

Captain H. M. Bragg, of General Gillmore's staff, went over to Fort Sumter in a small boat, and planted the American colors on the parapet. In Sumter are nine guns, four columbiads and five howitzers. Captain Bragg brought away with him a tattered Secesh flag, which he found in a corner of the fort.

A blockade runner, with an assorted cargo, which run up to Charleston in the night, was taken possession of by the navy. The citizens tell me that three other blockade-runners are expected in to-night. The rebels retreated in the direction of Wilmington.

But few of the inhabitants remain. When General Gillmore reached the pier in his flag boat—the W. W. Coit—he was greeted by about fifty whites and blacks. All day long the people have been begging for provisions.

All of the hotels are closed, with the windows and doors fastened. The rebels have left an innumerable quantity of guns in the various forts about the harbor, but I have not time to give particulars in this dispatch.

The citizens say that the harbor, from Sumter up to the city, is filled with torpedoes, but none of them have exploded as yet. The arsenal in the city is filled with ammunition.

As Major General Schofield's forces commenced to pour into the city they were met by fire put out the fire, which, up to the time of leaving, was raging fiercely in [illegible] of the city, presenting an appearance of horror frightful to behold—old men, women and children rushing frantically to and fro in an agony of despair at the loss of their homes and the killing and mutilating of their friends.

THE EVACUATION OF WILMINGTON—THE FALL OF FORT ANDERSON.

The Yankee papers contain a good deal about the fall of Fort Anderson, which preceded the evacuation of Wilmington. It appears that the fort was heavily shelled by Porter's fleet and a demonstration made in its front while another effort was made to get in its rear. An Assistant says:

General Schofield having accomplished all that he had contemplated by this demonstration in front, about 5 o'clock P. M. withdrew the whole of the Third division and sent it around upon the other road, where he had arranged to have General Ames's division of the Twenty-fourth corps meet them and march together, to come in upon the north side of the fort, the only place at which the enemy could escape. General Cox had provided himself in advance with competent guides to conduct his column by the intricate roads leading through this part of the country; and by the middle of the afternoon he was in motion, with Cockrell's battery of Rodman's guns. He had, as yet, made no use whatever of this battery, and the enemy had no reason to suppose that there was any artillery with the column.—During the heat of the engagement, the band of the One Hundred and Fourth Ohio kept up a constant serenade of patriotic music. The rebels, determined not to be outdone, also posted a brass band upon the parapet of their work, which discoursed opposition melody. Among the more conspicuous tunes was recognised a favorite Southern air, "Who's been here while I've been gone."

Three prisoners, who were captured during the advance of our men, represented that the enemy had been re-inforced during the night.—But we do not know that this is correct. General Cox was soon engaged with the rebel pickets, who, no doubt, sent word to General Hagood of his advance upon the rear of his work.

The combined movement had the effect to so demoralize them that they concluded to abandon the work— which they did about 3 o'clock this morning. Colonel Moore being confident that the enemy had evacuated, ordered his men to charge the works and open fire, which they did about 4 o'clock. They captured about twenty prisoners, officers and men—the rest had got away.

We have eleven pieces of heavy artillery, all in good condition. None were spiked. They were evidently left in a great hurry.

The way is open to Wilmington. The gunboats will be able to reach within shelling distance of the place.

The Admiral's bogus monitor, doubtless, was the influential cause of the precipitate abandonment by the rebels of their strong defensive line on the river. The affair was towed up close to the fort at 10 o'clock last evening, and then cast adrift on the flood tide. As it drifted past the fort the rebels opened their guns on it, and set off their electrical tor pedoes about it; but all to no effect. It passed all these dangers in safety, and sailed on to a point about two miles above the fort, where it met the ebb tide. This at first, aided by the wind, sent it across the river, where it grounded, immediately in the rear of Hoke's liner at Sugar Loaf. The rebels, of course, considered themselves flanked by our most formidable vessel, and, fearing a joint front and rear attack, concluded to run.

The following is Porter's official report:

UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP MALVERN,
Cape Fear River,
February 19th, 1865.

Sir: I have the honor to report the surrender or evacuation of Fort Anderson.

General Schofield advanced from Smithville, with eight thousand men, on the 17th instant. At the same time I attacked the works by water, placing the monitor Montauk close to the works, and enfilading them with the Pawtucket, Lenape, Unadilla and Pequot, the tide and wind not allowing more vessels to get under fire.—The fort answered pretty briskly, but quieted down by sunset.

On the 18th, at 8 o'clock, I moved up closer, with the Montauk leading, followed by the Mackinaw, Huron, Sassacus, Pontoosuck, Maratanza, Lenape, Unadilla, Pawtucket, Osceola, Shawmut, Seneca, Nyack, Chippewa and Little Ada, and kept up a heavy fire through the day until late in the afternoon.

The enemy's batteries were silenced by three o'clock, though we kept up the fire until dark. We also fired through the night.

In the meantime, General Schofield was working in the rear of the rebels to cut them off.—The latter did not wait for the army to surround them, but left in the night, taking five or six pieces of light artillery with them, and everything else of any value.

At daylight this morning, some of our troops that were near by went in and hoisted the flag on the ramparts, when the firing ceased from the monitors.

There were ten heavy guns in Fort Anderson and a quantity of ammunition.

We lost but three killed and five wounded.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

DAVID D. PORTER, Rear Admiral.

Hon. *Gideon Welles*, Secretary of the Navy.

MORE PEACE COMMISSIONERS.

A telegram from Washington, dated the 22d instant, says:

General Singleton and Judge Hughes, late of the Court of Claims, left to-day for Richmond, *via* Baltimore and Fortress Monroe. They have received passes through our lines from the President. What the object of their mission may be is not positively known; but leading peace Democrats intimate that it may be the inauguration of another effort to convince the rebel leaders that further persistence in rebellion is useless, and that the constant succession of disasters which has fallen upon them during the last three months proves that the end must be reached soon, and that it is better to make the best terms possible now than to maintain their present attitude until their military power is entirely destroyed.

OFFICIAL ORDERS.

PUBLISHED GRATUITOUSLY FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE PEOPLE.

The following military orders are published for general information:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT N. C.,
Adjutant General's Office,
Raleigh, Feb. 25th, 1865.

General Orders, No. 8.

The following named surgeons and assistants have been appointed by the Surgeon General, with the approval of the Governor, to constitute the Medical Examining Boards for their respective Congressional Districts:

1st *District*—Surgeon W R Wood, Assistant Surgeons T Yeates, J Branch.

2nd *District*—Surgeon Henry Joyner, Assistant Surgeons F M Rountree, Dr. J R Ruffin.

3rd *District*—Assistant Surgeons Nathaniel Henderson, L Hussey, J B Robertson.

4th *District*—Surgeons W C McDuffie, G W Morrison, Ass't Surgeon A A McKay.

5th *District*—Surgeon E A Crudup, Ass't Surgeons L T Smith, Dr. D T Taylor.

6th *District*—Surgeon R W Glenn, Dr. W J Courts, Dr. Thos Oakley.

7th *District*—Surgeon W W Verdin, Ass't Surgeons Hector Turner, R L Payne.

8th *District*—Surgeon J B Alexander, Ass't Surgeons M L Brown, H Cosby.

9th *District*—Surgeons W W Foote, C Happeldt, W H Robertson.

10th *District*—Robert V Welsh, Wm L Love, D F Summey.

They will report to the Surgeon General by letter for instructions.

By order of Gov. VANCE:

R. C. GATLIN,
Adj't General.

ADJ'T AND INSPECTOR GEN'S OFFICE,
Richmond, Va., Feb. 28, 1865.

General Orders, No. 8

I. Generals of reserves will immediately place upon active duty every man belonging to that class who is not specially detailed or has not been turned over to generals commanding armies, departments or districts. They will organize them into convenient bodies, and will employ them vigorously in arresting and returning to the army all deserters and absentees.

II This service will, for the present, constitute the primary duty of officers of the reserve forces, and they will enter actively upon it.

III. Generals of reserves will visit and inspect the localities in which this force is most needed, and can be most beneficially employed and will give their personal attention to the organization and operations of their troops in carrying out these orders. They will report twice a month to the Adjutant and Inspector-General the number of men arrested and sent by them to the army.

IV. Generals commanding armies will return to the generals of reserves for this duty all the reserve forces in active service that are not indispensably necessary in the field.

V. It is not intended that these orders shall effect the reserves employed in guarding railroad bridges.

By order.

[Signed] S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

Official: H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant General.

THE NEGRO SOLDIER BILL.—It seems that the negro soldier bill has not been finally disposed of by Congress. The *Dispatch* of Monday says:

It will be recollected that, on the 21st instant, the Confederate Senate made what was understood to be a final disposition of its negro soldier bill by postponing indefinitely its further consideration. It was postponed by a vote of yeas, eleven; nays, ten; both of the Virginia Senators voting in the affirmative. It was believed that but one contingency could revive the subject in the Senate, and that has occurred. On Saturday, the Virginia House of Delegates passed a resolution, which had already been passed by the Senate, instructing the Virginia Senators in the Confederate Senate to vote for a measure for placing negro troops in our armies. Instructions to Senators from the Legislature are considered imperative and obligatory. This will give the advocates of the measure a majority of one; and we presume that they will to-day move to take up and pass either the Senate bill, which was indefinately postponed, or the bill on the same subject, which has been passed by the House and sent to the Senate, but never considered by that body.

We understand there will be a strenuous effort made, whenever the subject shall again come up in the Senate, to have it considered in open session.

Abraham Lincoln will be inaugurated to-day for a second Presidential term. It is to be hoped his last reign will be better than his first.

The Local announces that having nothing to say to-day, he says nothing; but look out for the next issue.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, AT THE RESIDENCE OF THE late JAMES G. FARRELL, dec'd, on the 27th inst., all the perishable property belonging to the estate consisting of household and kitchen furniture, and various other articles. P. FERRELL,

March 4-dcaw3w. Admr.

AUCTION SALES, SATURDAY, MARCH 4TH 1865.

WILL BE SOLD TO-DAY, AT TOWLES' AUCtion and Commission House—several fine Gold Watches, in good order.

1 Excellent Sewing Machine.
2 Good second hand Buggies and Harness.
1 New two horse Spring Wagon.
3 New Side Tables, 1 Rocking Chair and other furniture.
1 Kitts prime mountain Butter and Chesnuts—Best Sheffield Axes, and 10 dozen Victoria Blacking and other goods.

JAMES M. TOWLES,
March 4-1t* Auctioneer.

FOR RENT

A FINE STORE HOUSE, ON FAYETTEVILLE St. with dwelling above, side passage and all admirably arranged, for rent for the balance of the year.

Feb 16-tf Apply to G M FARRING.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Later From the North.

RICHMOND, March 2.—Northern papers of the 25th received.

A Cairo telegram, 24th, says the New Orleans "Times" has a sensation rumor from Matamoras that the Mexican government has forbidden the clearance of vessels for United States ports, and that the United States Consul has been sent out of Matamoras.

It is reported that there are six thousand mounted rebels in the vicinity of Mount Sterling, Ky.

Gold 205.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, March 2.—The Senate concurred in the House amendment to the bill to abolish the office of Provost Marshal, except within the lines of the army.

The tax bill was further considered until adjournment.

From Fayetteville.

FAYETTEVILLE, March 3.—Hon. Thos. Connelly, member of the British Parliament, arrived here yesterday and took lodging at the Fayetteville Hotel. He leaves for Richmond to-morrow. Much speculation is indulged in as to the object of his visit, but nothing reliable is known.

SHOVELS, AXES, PLOWS, IRON, &c.

5 DOZEN LONG HANDLE SHOVELS.
10 do Cast Steel Axes.
4 do do do Hilling Hoes.
6 do Grindstones, medium size.
3 do No. 0 Plows, one horse.
5 do No. 11 do do
4 do No. 90 do do
1 do No. 2 two horse Livingston Plows.
1200 do Plow Points, Landsides and Bolts.
250 pounds Horse Shoes.
500 do do do Nail Rods.

All kinds of Plantation and Bar Iron, Sheet Iron, Band Iron, Bolt Iron, Spiders, Ovens, Lids, Wagon Boxes, &c., at SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.'S,

March 2-5t* Raleigh, N C.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APPOINTed "Commissioner to investigate, collect and distribute Claims of Deceased Soldiers," gives notice that after the 20th inst., he will be prepared to furnish the blanks whereby the wives, children, executors or administrators of deceased soldiers may have their claims placed in proper form to be filed in the Auditor's office in Richmond, and will use every effort in his power to have the same properly paid.

Persons applying for blanks must forward a 20 cent postage stamp (or two 10 cent bills) to prepay the postage on the same.

A Register of all claims will be kept, and at any time the state of a claim may be ascertained.

HENRY R. COLTON,
Feb 21-tf Fayetteville, N. C.

$2000 REWARD.

LOST OR STOLEN, ON SUNDAY THE 26TH INstant, either taken from my room or lost between Gales' printing office and the Masonic Hall, a DIAMOND BREASTPIN, containing nine small diamonds in a cluster, with an unusually large sized pin. When last seen it was in a small black case. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it at the Passport Office, and no questions asked. Any one giving information leading to the recovery of the Pin will be entitled to the reward.

Feb 28-3t

SELECT SCHOOL.

MISS MOLLIE W. FINCH.

At the residence of Mr Wm H Pinch Feb 2-tf

FOR RENT.

I HAVE TWO OR THREE GOOD COMFORTABLE ROOMS to rent, suitable for lodging rooms. Also a good STORE ROOM, with back room, containing a fireplace, attached. I can also furnish SNACKS of Ham and Eggs and such other things as the market will afford. A good BAR ROOM attached.

Apply at the old "Pepper Stand," corner of Wilmington and Harget Street. March 2-d6t

FOR RENT,

FOR THE YEAR 1865, A COMFORTABLE FAMily Residence, with five (5) rooms, fire places in each, and with a large garden, large yard, kitchen, smoke house, &c. The residence is of brick, in good condition, and conveniently situated in this City.

Apply to G. C. TAYLOR.
March 1-tf Field & Fireside office.

LIEUT. COLONEL, 1ST. REGT. GUARD HOME Defence, 2nd Class—CAPT. J. Q. DeGARTERET, will be supported for Lieut. Colonel of the above Regiment by MANY VOTERS.

March 1-1t

WE ARE REQUESTED TO ANNOUNCE ADJUtant G J BANKS as a candidate for Major in the 1st Regiment of the Home Guards at its next organization. MANY HOME GUARDS.

March 1-3t*

NOTICE.

HAVING AT FEBRUARY TERM 1865 OF WAKE County Court qualified as administrator of James O. Farrell, deceased, I give notice to all those indebted to the estate to make payment, and to the creditors to present their claims within the time prescribed by law.

P. FERRELL,
Feb 28-w6t Administor.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
BROKERS AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS,
RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS.
Oct 20 RALEIGH, N. C.

PRINTING!

THE

"DAILY PROGRESS OFFICE,"

Having a good assortment of Material, an extensive variety of type and one of the finest

POWER PRESSES

In the Confederacy, is prepared to turn out all kinds o

Job Printing

In the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded in these times.

We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited. J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

Raleigh, June 18, 1864.

☞ **Business Notice.**—The expenses attending the publication of the Progress are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

☞ **Job Printing.**—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for Job Printing with dispatch.

☞ **How to Send us Money.**—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegram, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at his office for our use.

☞ **Rags Wanted.**—Forty cents a pound will be paid for all clean cotton or linen rags delivered at the Progress office.